

GIT

(Version Control System)

D. Manubens, O. Mula

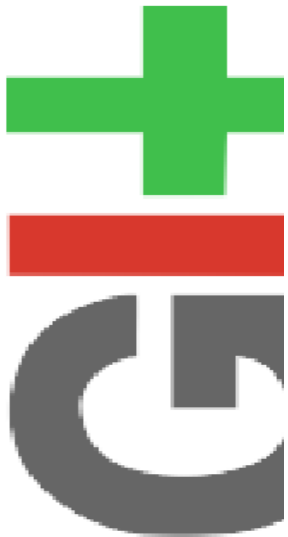
Outline

- Introduction
- Why GIT?
- Starting with GIT
- Making changes
- Branching
- Merging
- Usual commands
- References

Introduction

- Git is a distributed version control system that allow to handle very large projects with efficiency and with minimal knowledge.

Project Information:



- Original author(s) Linus Torvalds
- Developer(s) Junio Hamano, Linus Torvalds
- Stable release 1.7.10 (April 6, 2012)
- Written in C, Bourne Shell, Perl
- License GNU General Public License v2
- Website <http://git-scm.com>

Why GIT?

Not possible in SVN but possible in GIT:

- Full clones server-independent
- Centralized but decentralized, sub-teams fetches
- Easy branching and merging

In addition:

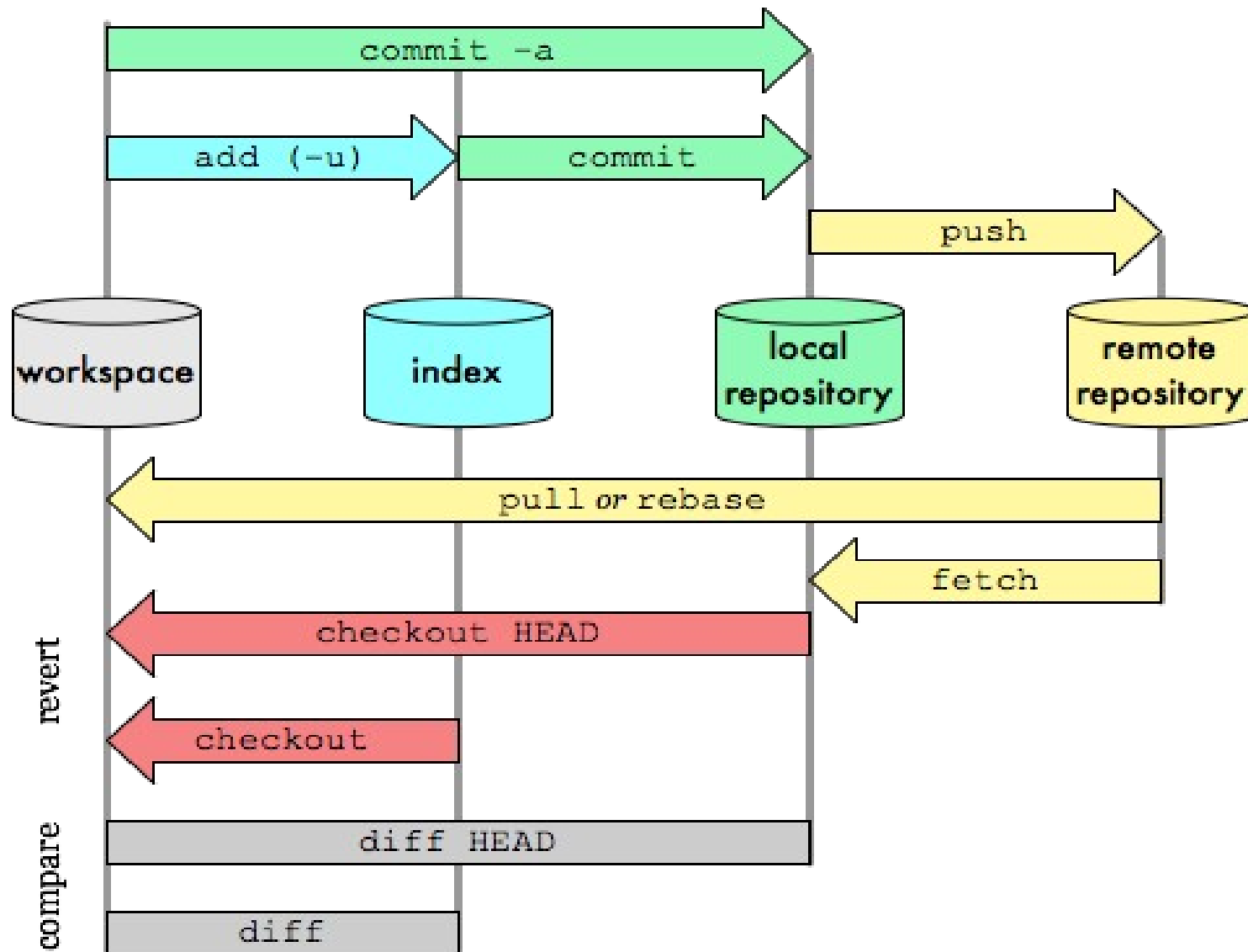
- LDAP integration

All this make GIT:

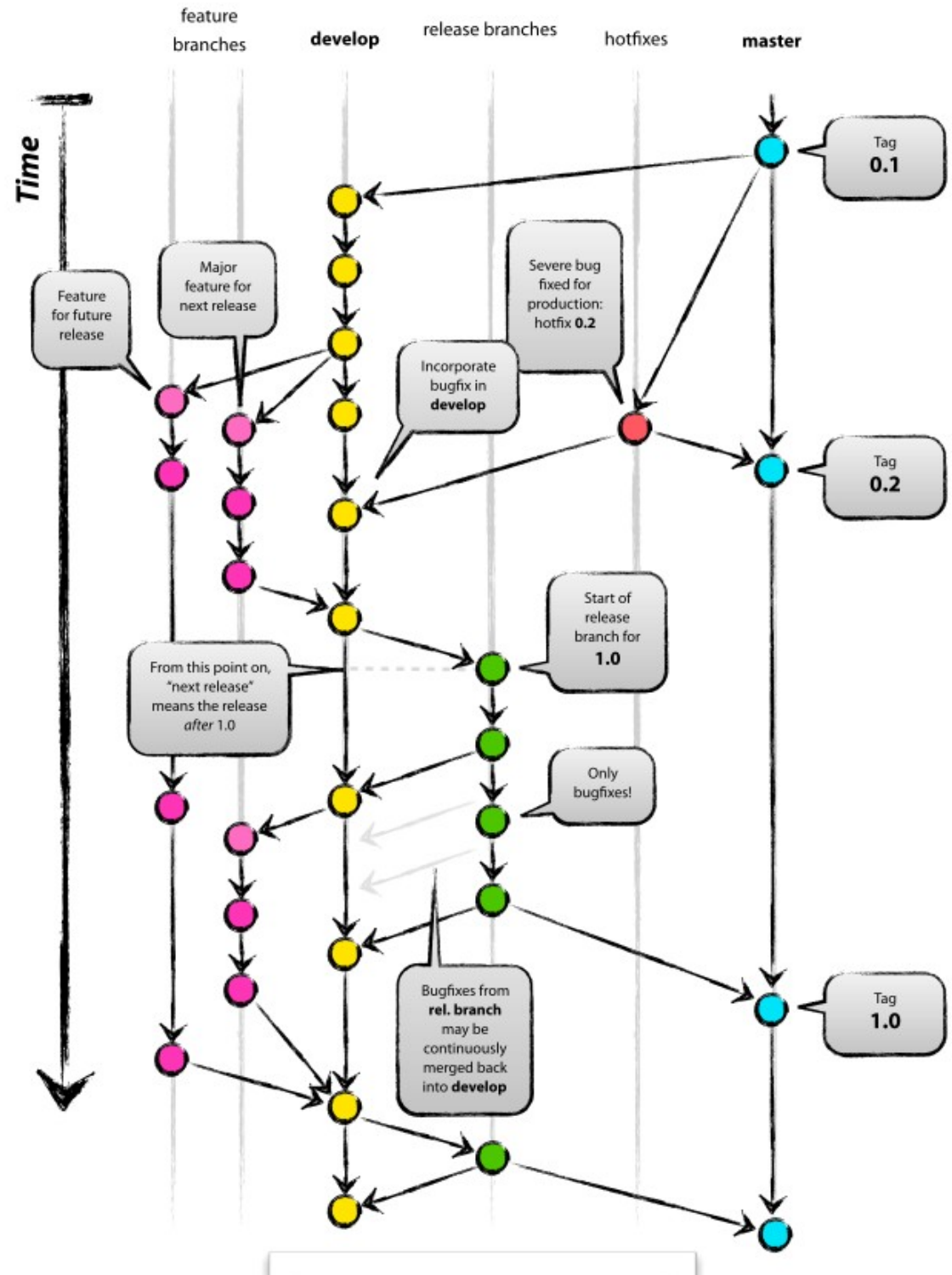
- More suitable for future developments

Git Data Transport Commands

<http://osteele.com>



- “origin/**master**”: production-ready state
- “origin/**develop**”: state with the latest delivered development changes for the next release



Starting with GIT

- git-core, git-doc installed on your machine
- Clone repository folders from the "origin" GIT remote:

```
git clone https://dev.cfu.local/autosubmit.git <localdir>
```

```
git clone https://dev.cfu.local/autosubmit3.git <localdir>
```

```
git clone https://dev.cfu.local/cfutools.git <localdir2>
```

```
git clone https://dev.cfu.local/cmor-specs.git <localdir2>
```

```
git clone https://dev.cfu.local/specs2cmor.git <localdir2>
```

- Clone makes a copy of all the repository branches (e.g. "origin/master", "origin/develop", etc) in <localdir>

Starting with GIT (contd.)

- Before start working with “origin/master”: Fetch and merge changes that origin has but that you don’t yet have in your repository

git pull origin master

- Start working with the source code, as always, following the documentation instructions.

Making changes

- Jump to the development branch "develop":
git checkout develop
- Pull the latest version of "origin/develop":
git pull origin develop
- After working, check the status of "develop":
git status

Making changes (Contd.)

- Add new files (if new files created) and files we could have changed:

git add <file>...

- Commit the changes or contributions that we could do:

git commit -m "Explain what I changed"

- If you want to distribute your changes: upload the changes to the remote GIT "origin":

git push origin develop

- All changes uploaded to the "origin" generate a report which is sent automatically by e-mail to all users

Branching

- Jump to the branch from what I want to start (develop recommended):

git checkout develop

- Pull the latest version of "origin":

git pull origin develop

- Create a branch e.g. "develop-feature":

git branch develop-feature

- Switch to new branch:

git checkout develop-feature

- Work in the branch (edit files) Caution!: use **git mv**, **git rm**

Branching (contd.)

- Add new/changed files and commit:

git add <file>...

git commit -m "Explain what I changed"

- (If distribution needed) upload the changes to the remote GIT "origin":

git push origin develop-feature

Merging

- Switch to branch “develop” (or the branch to put the changes to):

git checkout develop

- Pull the latest version of "origin":

git pull origin develop

- Merge:

git merge --no-ff develop-feature

- (if needed) Resolve conflicts and commit
- (Optional) Delete “develop-feature” branch:

git branch -d develop-feature

- Push:

git push origin develop

Merging master

- Switch to branch “master”:

git checkout master

- Pull the latest version of "origin":

git pull origin master

- Merge:

git merge --no-ff develop

- Resolve conflicts if needed and commit

- Push:

git push origin master

Usual commands

- View the status of the local copy of the repository:

git status

- See revision history, with the changes made by users in the repository:

git log

- See more information from origin

git remote show origin

- Info:

man git

Usual commands

- Global config

git config --global user.name "Your Name"

git config --global user.email [yourmail@yourdomain.org](#)

- See file changes w.r.t. previous commit

git log --stat

- See revision history (pretty mode):

git log --graph --decorate --pretty=oneline --abbrev-commit -all

- Amend latest commit:

git commit --amend

Usual commands

- Discard changes from local copy of a file (not committed)

git checkout -- <file>...

- Restore previous version of a file (committed):

git reset HEAD <file>...

- Get a file from a specific revision

git reset HEAD~4 <file>...

- See a file from a specific revision

git show HEAD~4:<file>

- Usual linux commands

git grep, git diff, git mv, git rm

References

- GIT web site: <http://git-scm.com/>
- GIT book: <http://git-scm.com/book>
- GIT ready: <http://gitready.com/>
- <http://nvie.com/posts/a-successful-git-branching-model/>
- <http://www.gnulinix.cat/documentacio/git-guia-daprenentatge/>
- http://hpckp.org/images/conference/HPCKP-11/GIT_introduction

GIT

(Version Control System)

O. Mula, D. Manubens